

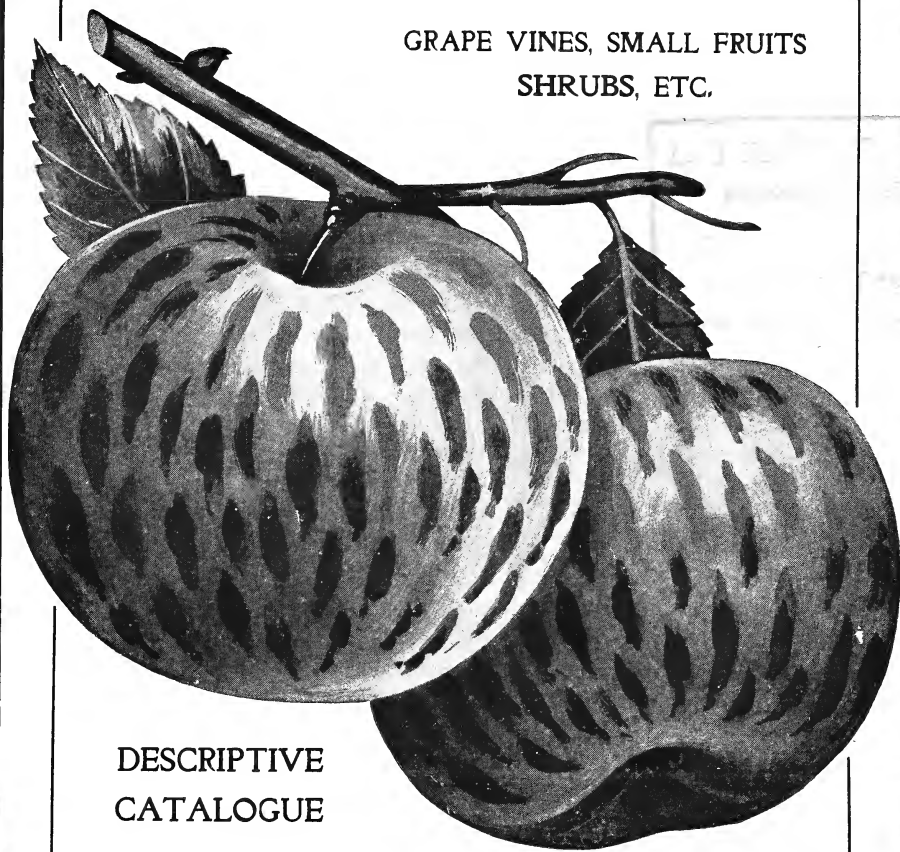
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS
SHRUBS, ETC.



DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

WENGER'S NURSERIES

Dayton, Virginia

CLEMENT D. WENGER, PROPRIETOR.

READ.

NO CHARGE for package or delivering to Railroad or Express Office.

WRITE your name and Postoffice plainly. Give shipping directions, whether by Freight or Express, and name of Freight or Express Office.

TIME OF SHIPMENT.—In the fall we begin to ship as early as the leaves are all off and the wood well matured. In the spring as soon as the ground and weather will permit—from March to May.

REFERENCES by permission: First National Bank, Harrisonburg, Va.; Rockingham National Bank, Harrisonburg, Va., and Planters Bank, Bridgewater, Va.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.—Remittances may be made by P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or by Registered Letter at our risk. Postage stamps will be received on sums under one dollar.

WE have Adams and U. S. Express and B. & O., Southern and Chesapeake Western Railways.

SAN JOSE SCALE.—Our Nurseries are inspected annually by the State Entomologist and no scale has ever been found on our premises. Our stock is fumigated with Hydro-Cyanic Acid Gas, according to directions of the State Board of Crop Pest Commissioners.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries.	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Stand'd Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, 16 to 18	" " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	680
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	1,210
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	1,745
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	2,725
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	4,840

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

C. D. Wenger

WE take pleasure in submitting to the public our annual catalog of trees and plants. It will come to the hands of many whose patronage we have enjoyed for years; to you we simply desire to state that the same honorable methods of business that have always characterized our house shall still be the rule of all our transactions. To those with whom we have had no business relations we offer our services frankly because we are confident we can serve you acceptably and enlist you among our regular clients.

We sincerely thank all our customers and friends who have so generously supported us in former years. We appreciate it, we assure you, and shall always strive to make all your dealings with us both pleasant and profitable.

Very truly yours,

CLEMENT D. WENGER.

OUR CATALOG.

Our catalog is not a wind bag. It is a truthful description of a choice selection of trees and plants and their fruits. Our catalog has won the reputation of being as accurate and reliable as any that is published. You need have no hesitancy in quoting it anywhere, it is practically authoritative.

The list is not as long as some; but it is as well adapted to the needs of the general planter as any and more so than most of them. We constantly discard varieties that prove less profitable than others that are clamoring for the place. We continually add new varieties of promise, but recommend the planting of new varieties in a small way till it can be demonstrated that they have real merit.

If you should receive a copy of this catalog and are not interested we would appreciate it as a favor, if you would hand it to some one who is.

ABOUT SELECTING AN ORCHARD.

One of the greatest mistakes the tree planters of the East have made is the selection of the trees and varieties; a tree agent comes along with his plate book and the handsomest picture is the one that brings the order, though the fruit may be of very poor quality and the tree be as unproductive and indifferent in growth as the fruit is inferior. We want to encourage and stimulate the planting of new varieties, but are willing to give the planter the benefit of our experience along this line and advise him to plant of the new varieties in small numbers; not one new variety in a hundred ever secures and holds the position to which it aspires and of which it claims it is worthy. So to the fruit grower we would say select such varieties as you know succeed well or as we have advised before, leave the selection to us, as many of our old customers do. It is only fair to suppose that with our many years of endeavor in this work that our judgment is at least equal to that of the average planter. If planting an orchard for home use there needs to be that selection of varieties that will produce the proper rotation of ripening, so that there will be an abundance of fruit throughout the entire season. If planting for market the rotation feature may, in a measure at least, be dropped. In either event the selection should be made of as few varieties as possible; long lists of varieties make unsatisfactory and unprofitable orchards. Plant only first class trees. A good tree is cheaper at a dollar than a poor one is at nothing. You may have every other condition favorable, but by planting second class trees make a failure. Do not let a few cents on a tree influence you to make a choice that will cost you many dollars and much disappointment in the years to come.

Another thing to be selected is the nurseryman; you need to select him with the same care that you select your physician. Much of your success or failure depends on the honor of the nurseryman to whom you entrust your orders. It is a matter of no small importance to you when you buy trees, and plant them, and care for them till they come into bearing and find you have exactly what you do not want. If a concern that you know nothing about offers to furnish you stock be sure that they give you the very best of references. Permit us to say here that nearly 75 per cent. of our patrons last year were persons who had bought of us before. We are proud of this record. We believe in our motto "Deal with a man so that you can deal with him again."

THE APPLE

The apple is in importance the first of fruits. It covers a wider geographical range and is adapted to more uses than any other fruit. By making a judicious selection the planter can enjoy fruit in its perfection throughout the entire year. It is universally liked and is exceedingly wholesome. It has been said that "fruit is nature's own remedy."

In commercial importance the apple stands first. The development of the market for this fruit in the past twenty-five years has been something wonderful. Three decades ago when a man planted an orchard of five or ten acres he was counted an enthusiast and it was wondered what would be done with the product; the planter's only regret has been that he did not plant more.

It has been asked whether tree planting is not now overdone. We answer, no. The population and market are growing at a gigantic rate. Fruit eating is becoming and will become more and more popular. Foreign markets are opening for the American apple. When once the gateway of the East is passed and those people are weaned from rice and rats, the quantity of apples they will consume will be a revelation.

In this connection, however, it needs to be said that there will have to be the production of better fruit. The buyers will be more discriminating when once they are educated; but for properly grown and properly packed and handled fruit there will always be a market.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

SUMMER VARIETIES.

American Summer Pearmain.—Medium size, oblong; nearly covered with streaks and dots of red; flesh tender, juicy and rich; sub-acid flavor; one of the earliest varieties and a splendid cooking apple; does not produce a very handsome nursery tree, but develops a good orchard tree.

Astrachan, Red.—Rather large; roundish oblate; nearly whole surface brilliant deep crimson; flesh white, rather crisp; juicy. It is a beautiful fruit, making it a good early market apple. The tree is hardy and upright and an abundant bearer.

Early Harvest.—Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate; smooth; bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white; flavor rather acid; fine. No orchard for family use should be planted without Early Harvest. It is the earliest that has stood the criticism of the public for years. A good annual bearer.

Early Ripe.—A fine yellowish white

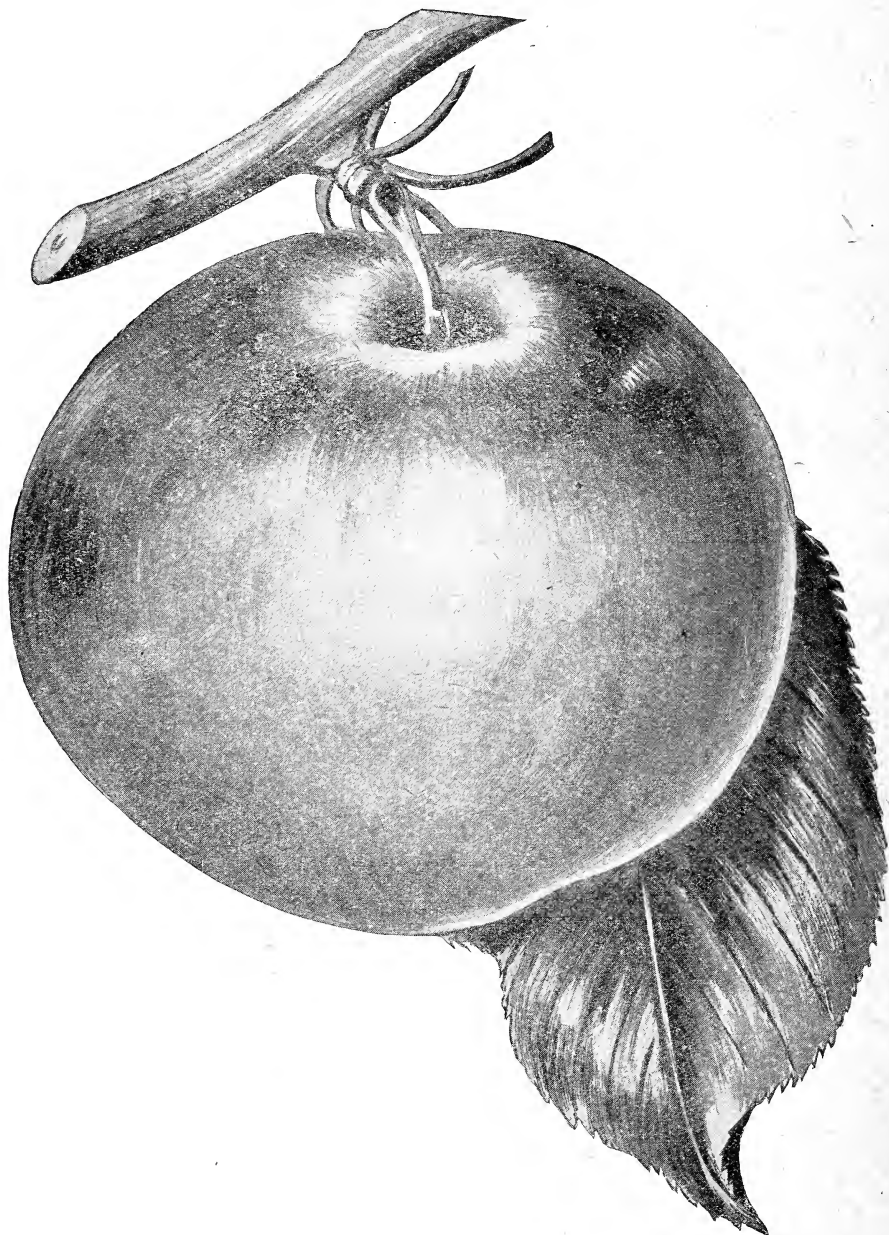
apple ripening with or immediately after Early Harvest. A good all purpose apple.

Ohio Sweet.—Rather large, oblate, very fine and juicy; a fine eating apple.

Shaver's Sweet.—Large, oblate, conical; dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sweet; very good flavor.

Summer Pippin, (Sour Bough; Early Lincoln).—Rather large, oblong, oval, irregular; skin pale yellow, with crimson blush; basin abrupt furrowed; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant acid flavor. Great for cooking.

Summer Queen.—Rather large, roundish conical; somewhat ribbed; striped with bright red on rich yellow ground; stalk an inch and a half long; flesh yellowish; rather acid, spicy, very rich; fine for cooking. This is a showy apple and is worthy of a place in every orchard; ripens soon after Early Harvest; thrifty grower and good bearer.



RED ASTRACHAN.

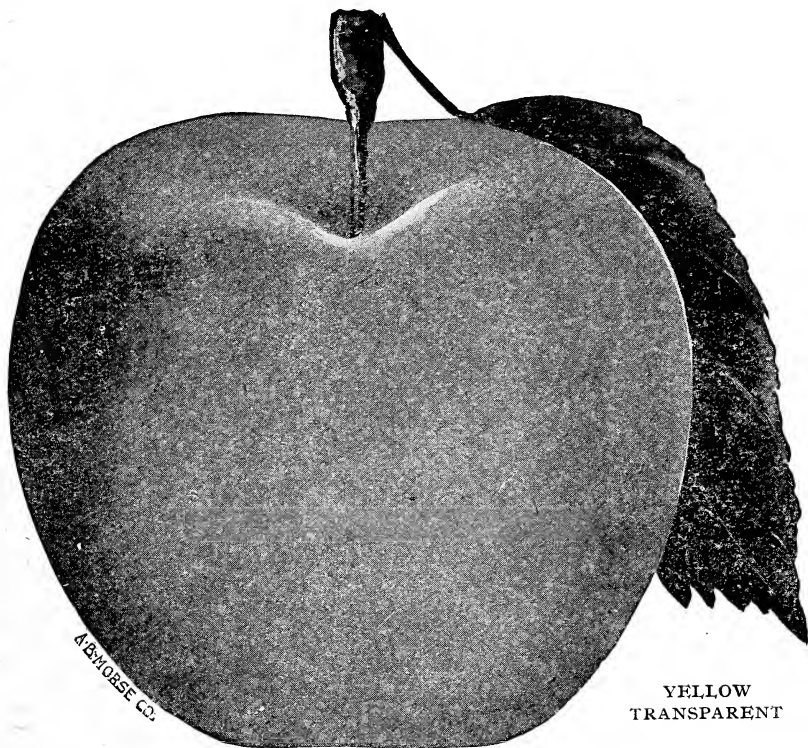
Sweet Bough.—Large, roundish, remotely conical ovate, sometimes distinctly conical; pale greenish yellow; basin narrow, deep; flesh white, very tender, with an excellent, sweet flavor.

Yellow Transparent, (Grand Sultan).—This variety has proven vigorous and hardy, and a good annual

bearer. Fruit medium, roundish, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully matured; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly acid; quality good. Catalogued by some as being earlier than Early Harvest, but with us it is a week later.

ken stripes and splashes on yellow ground; stem short in an acuminate cavity; flesh yellowish white; sub-acid and very handsome.

Fall Pippin.—Very large, roundish, somewhat oblong; color greenish becoming a rich yellow when fully ripe;



AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Baltzley.—Large, oblate, skin clear, pale yellow, with sometimes a blush next the sun; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a good flavor; tree an early and good bearer. One of the best. Deserves to be more largely planted.

Buckingham, (Fall Queen; Red Winter Queen of Va.).—Large, conic, angular, crimson on greenish yellow; flesh tender, with a rich, sub-acid flavor. Very handsome, and with some quite a favorite.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Medium or rather large, roundish, a little flattened at the ends; light red in broad bro-

flesh yellow and rich. Esteemed everywhere. Tree a good grower and quite productive.

Fall Wine.—Fruit above medium; skin striped and shaded with red on a light ground, with numerous russet dots. Flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, with a rich, aromatic, very mild sub-acid flavor. Very good.

Gravenstein.—Rather large, roundish; slightly oblate; obtusely ribbed; surface a little wavy; striped and splashed with bright red on yellow ground; flesh tender, juicy, very rich; sub-acid, or rather acid; highly flavored.

✓ **Honey Apple.**—Medium, or rather large, oblate, regular, indistinctly striped with red, on greenish yellow ground; flesh yellow, very-sweet and juicy.

Sweet apples, as a rule, are not very profitable, but no orchard is complete without sweet apples.

To make good cider, apples must be chosen that have good cider in them. The Honey apple is ahead of all others for cider, both in quantity and quality. Honey apple cider with Smokehouse boiled makes the best butter.

Lady Finger.—Small, oblong, conic; flesh white, fine grained, tender; pleasant flavor.

Maiden's Blush.—Medium to large, handsome; somewhat flattened; a clear lemon yellow ground, with a bright red cheek; quite acid; excellent for cooking and drying.

Red Beitigheimer.—Quite large, roundish oblate, purplish crimson, pleasant, sub-acid; very large and handsome fruit; early autumn; German.

✓ **Star in the East.**—We introduced this apple about fifteen years ago and can hear nothing but the highest praise of it. It is almost identical with the New Star Apple, but a little later. Tree vigorous; young shoots very stout with an upright, rather spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit large, oblate, inclined to conic; skin smooth, a beautiful waxen white yellowish; flesh white, very fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid. It is second to none. August to November.

Smoke House.—An old and well known sort; needs no description; for a long season apple cannot be beat.

Wolf River.—A tremendous large fruit of superb beauty; valuable as an exposition fruit, but outside of that it is, in our opinion, a poor thing.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin.—Rather large, roundish, with more or less rounded taper towards the apex; shaded and striped with yellowish red and crimson on yellowish ground; flesh yellowish white, with rich, sub-acid flavor. An abundant bearer; large trees; a superb variety in every respect. Very profitable, especially for the home market. Don't fail to plant Baldwins.

Ben Davis.—An unusually attractive fruit that thrives wherever the apple is grown. There have been some awful things said about the Ben Davis; in fact, we have said some things ourselves that were not very nice, but say what you will we cannot get along without Ben Davis yet. It has made the orchardist more money than any other variety. While everybody admits that the flavor is not the best the apple cooks very well. And we sometimes had Ben Davis when other sorts failed and then we ate Ben Davis. Plant Ben Davis and you will always have apples. Description unnecessary.

✓ **Berkley.**—Rather large, conic, oval, surface rich red, rather obscurely striped; flesh whitish, sub-acid, a good bearer. An old standard.

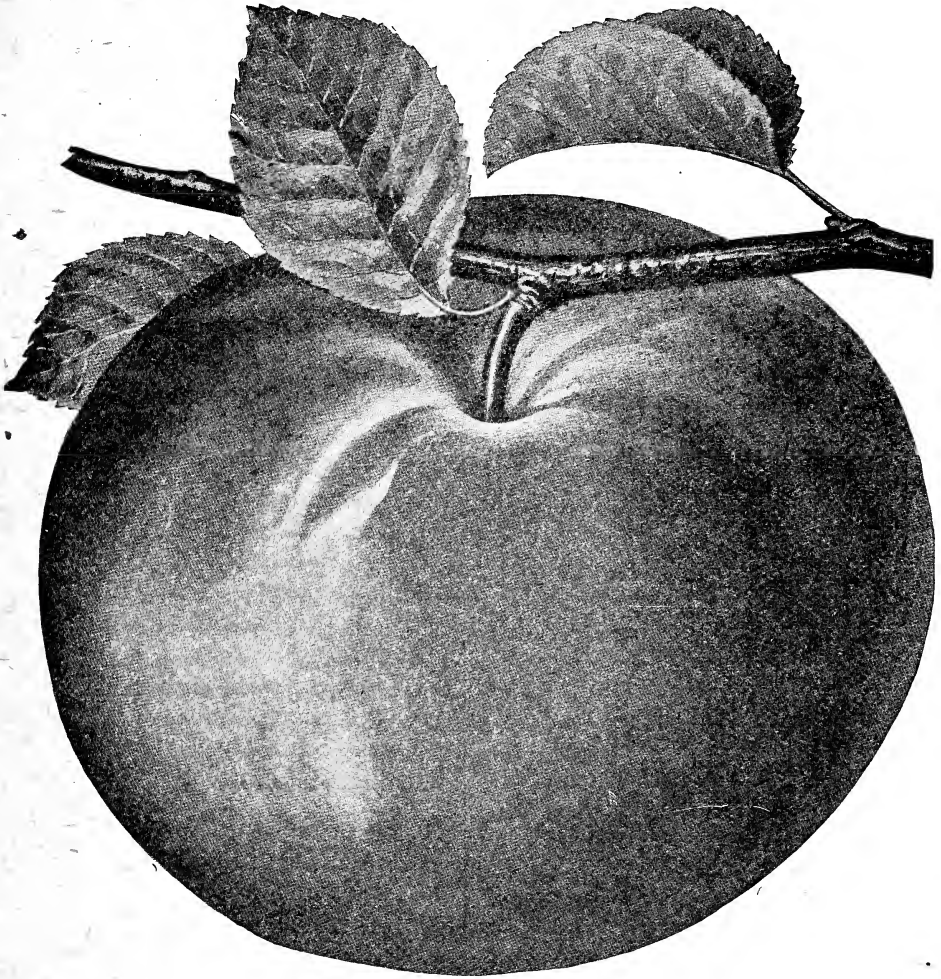
✓ **Canon Pearmain.**—Medium, roundish, or oblong, conical, red and yellow; cavity small, basin abrupt, flesh yellowish and firm, spicy, rich, mild, sub-acid.

✓ **Esophus Spitzenburg.**—Rather large, round ovate, slightly conical; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, spicy, rather acid; fine flavor. Showy and much prized for the dessert.

Ewalt, (Bullock Pippin).—Large and handsome; yellow, with bright blush in the sun. If handled carefully and kept till late in the spring it commands the highest price. Flesh tender, fine grained; acid, sprightly; bears well, but must be picked early, as it is inclined to drop off.

Gano.—An apple much like Ben Davis. Sometimes called Improved Ben Davis. Nearly covered with deep dark red.

Gibbs.—Firm, green winter apple.



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.

Golden Pippin.—Fruit medium to large; skin golden yellow; flesh pale yellow, fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quite rich, aromatic and very good. October, January.

Grimes Golden Pippin.—Above medium, roundish, slightly oblong; regular; skin yellow with large russet dots; stalk, slender in deep cavity; basin, deep; slightly wrinkled, flesh of a yellowish white, of the highest possible flavor.

Golden Russets.—Rather small, conical, light yellow; sprinkled and sometimes overspread with thin russet;

flesh yellowish white; very fine grain-ed, very tender, with a mild, rich, slightly sub-acid flavor; tree over-bears.

Mammoth Black Twig.—Very large and handsome; a wonderfully showy apple and there is an enormous demand for the trees. It is an unusually strong grower. Some who are fruiting it say it eats better than Wine Sap. It is in our judgment one of our coming apples. Plant it.

Grindstone.—Medium roundish, oblate, regular; very hard, dry, a long keeper. An apple, when you can't do any better.

Glorimundi.—Very large, roundish, somewhat flattened at the end, slightly angular or ribbed; skin smooth, whitish green, becoming whitish yellow; stalk stout, short; flesh white, tender; rather coarse, sub-acid, not rich; a good cooking apple.

Jonathan.—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun. Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor. Valuable for home use or market. October to January.

King. (Of Thompkins County).—Large, sometimes quite large; roundish; color deep red in stripes; flesh tender, juicy, rich, high flavored. Brings the highest price in the English market, but only moderately productive and vigorous.

Lawyer. (Delaware Red Winter).—A very handsome apple of large and good keeping qualities; tree an upright, vigorous grower and very productive.

Lankford Seedling.—Medium to large, yellow red striped, good keeper; excellent quality; juicy; this variety promises to be as productive as anything in the catalog.

Limber Twig.—About medium size; color dull purplish red; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic; tree thrifty and very productive.

Mann Apple.—Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Good to very good.

Milam.—Rather small, roundish, greenish shaded and striped with red; flesh rather firm, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. An old apple that suits everybody.

Missouri Pippin.—This is the great new filler; it is immensely productive, beginning to bear at a very early age;

while the quality is only good the fruit finds a ready market on account of its fine appearance; large, bright red with darker stripes; good keeper.

Nansemond Beauty.—Fruit medium roundish oblate, slightly conic; skin pale yellow, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; stalk short, small; cavity quite large, slightly russet; calyx half open, flesh quite white, half fine, crisp, tender, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; core small. January, April.

Newton Pippin. (Albermarle Pippin).—Medium or rather large roundish, oblique, slightly irregular, remotely conical, or a little flattened; dull green, becoming yellowish, often with a brownish blush; flesh greenish white, juicy, crisp, fine grained, with a high flavor. Where this apple does well it is the variety to plant, but it is choicy of location—rather soil. With us it is entirely useless to plant Newton.

Northern Spy.—Large, roundish, conical, often flattened; slightly ribbed, handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild, acid; fine. Does not bear as early as some, but when it comes into bearing yields well. Does not keep late in this latitude, and the apples that drop in the fall are most excellent for drying. If one wants good dried apples in the winter he has to have good apples to dry. The Northern Spy is worthy a place in every family orchard.

Rawle's Jennet.—Medium in size, roundish, approaching oblong or obtuse conical, often oblique; color pale red, distinct stripes on light yellow ground; flesh nearly white; fine, mild, sub-acid; fine texture, crisp, juicy; a profuse bearer.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large, roundish; dark green, juicy; a lively rich, acid flavor; a strong grower and an abundant bearer. One of the most deserving for the family orchard.

Rome Beauty.—Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, juicy, not fine grained, of good quality.

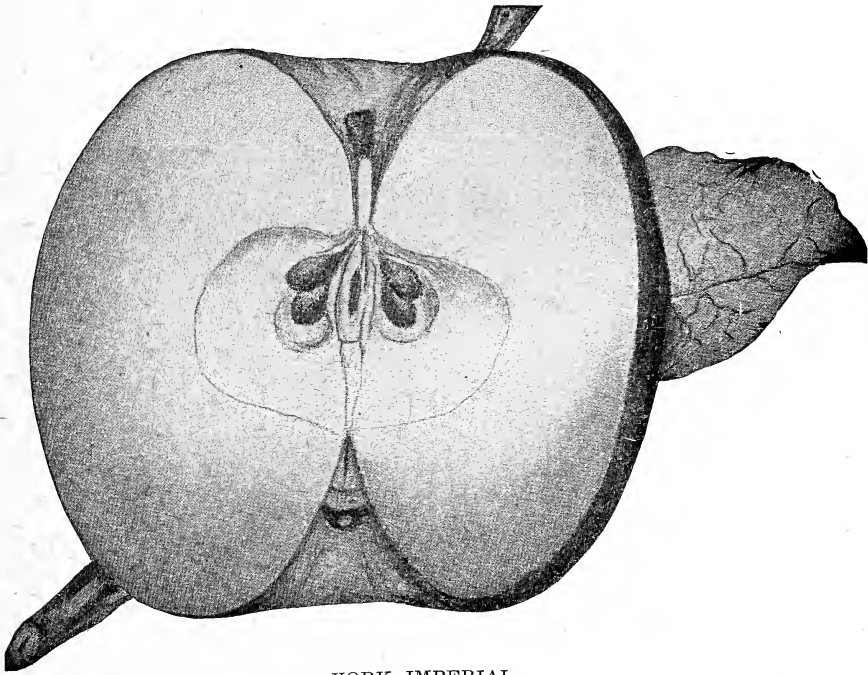
Shackleford.—Large, highly colored, finely flavored and good keepers. The tree is a strong grower and a very early and abundant bearer; it is much used as filler. December to May.

Smith's Cider.—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, conic; yellow, shaded and striped with red; stalk slender, of medium length. Calyx closed. Flesh whitish, tender, juicy, with pleasant, mild, sub-acid. December to March.

Sweet Vandervere.—Medium size, yellowish, green, striped with red, and becoming a deep red next the sun;

acy as a market apple, and at present it seems to have, in this section, at least, gotten the mastery. It is all one can expect or ask for. There is no objection to offer. Medium size, truncated, oval angular, skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, a good bearer, and hangs well on the tree; keeps very well.

Tulpehocken, (Fallawater).—Rather large; roundish, slightly ovate, conical, very regular and smooth, with a few large whitish dots; flesh greenish slightly sub-acid, moderate flavor.



YORK IMPERIAL.

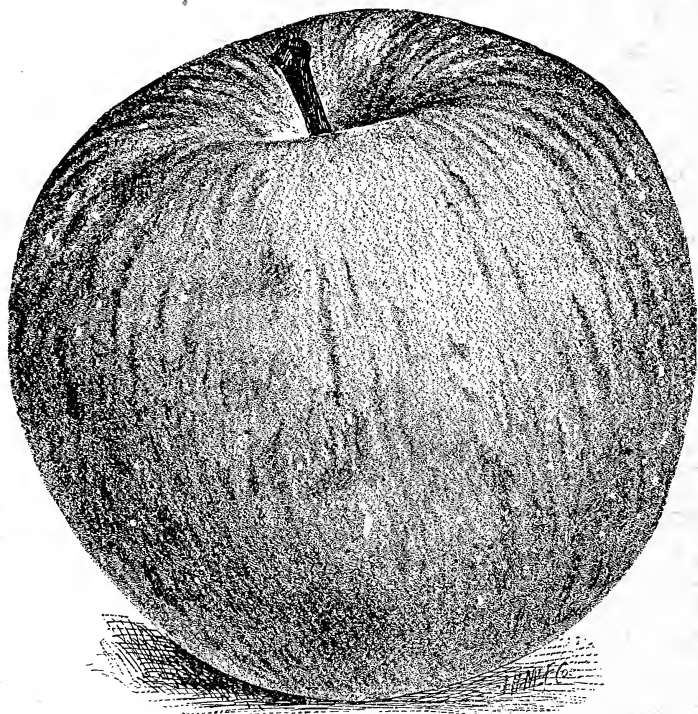
flesh light yellow, with a rich, mild, sweet flavor.

Tallman Sweet.—Medium or rather large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, clear bright yellow, with a clear brownish line from stalk to apex; flesh white, firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for winter baking.

York Imperial.—This superb variety has been struggling for some years with the Ben Davis for the suprem-

Twenty Ounce.—Very large, roundish, remotely conical; surface sometimes smooth, often very wavy; color striped, rich, yellowish red on green, sub-acid, rather coarse; second quality, very showy and productive.

Stayman's Winesap.—J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., says: "It is one of the finest apples under cultivation, so much superior to its parent—the old Winesap—in size, flavor, color and keeping qualities, as to completely



STAMENS GIANT WINE SAP.

crowd it out where both are known. It originated with Dr. Stayman, of Kansas, and was in bearing with me ten years ago. Its merits were so pronounced from the first as to warrant strong commendation. From my oldest trees specimens have been exhibited at county fairs and horticultural meetings, and sent to many pomologists and many prominent growers. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower, and, like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Truly it is a great apple."

Westfield Seek-no-Further.—Medium to large, roundish, often slightly conical; obscurely striped with light dull red; more or less russeted; flesh rarely wholly covered with russet; tender, rich, spicy; of fine flavor.

Winesap.—Size, medium; round, ovate, slightly conical; slightly flattened; color a lively deep red; flesh yellowish; firm, crisp, with rich, acid flavor; a good bearer.

Wagner.—Medium; oblate; obscurely ribbed; shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red, and a full deep red in the sun, on warm yellow ground; flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender, compact, mild, sub-acid, aromatic, excellent. A very early bearer.

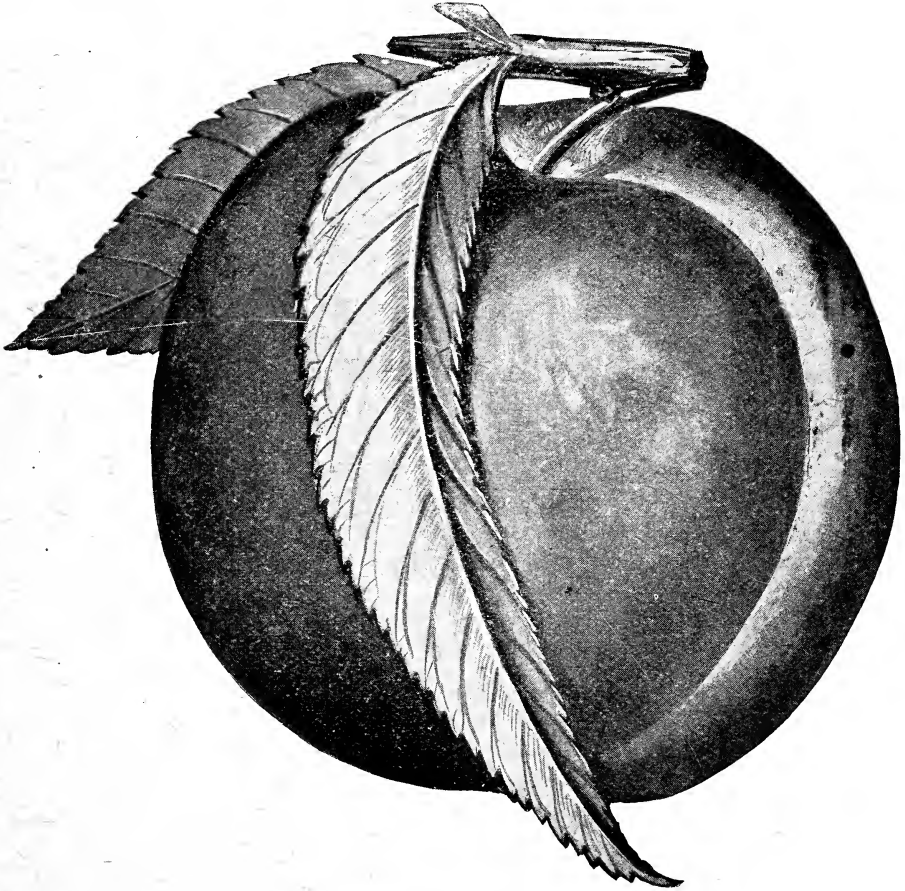
Winter Sweet Paradise.—Rather large, roundish, skin pale greenish yellow with a brown blush; flesh white with a sweet and very good flavor.

Wealthy.—This variety is growing in popularity each year on account of its beauty, hardiness and quality. It is a great apple for the Northwest.

Yellow Belleflower.—Large, oblong, ovate, surface yellow; often with a blush; flesh very tender when ripe; fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, excellent.

THE PEACH

The peach is the queen of the stone fruits. The comparative ease with which it is grown and the short period required for it to become remunerative have made its production immensely profitable. The indication is that peach growing will continue to be highly profitable. Improved transportation facilities are making it possible to ship peaches to England in good condition. The evaporators and canneries also serve to increase the demand for this choice fruit. Select some rather elevated site so that the land is free from water and furnishes air and frost drainage.



EARLY CRAWFORD.

Alexander's Early.—Originated near Pulaski, Illinois. Medium size; skin greenish white; nearly covered with deep, rich red: flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Ripening even before the middle of July.

Bokhara.—Remarkable for its extreme hardness. It ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large, yellow, with red cheek, tough skin, flesh firm and of fine quality; a perfect freestone. It is a splendid keeper.



ELBERTA.

Belle of Georgia.—Large, white with red cheek; ripens with Alexander.

Carman.—Large, half white, half yellow; skin yellowish splashed with red.

Chair's Choice.—Very large, deep yellow, with red cheek; strong grower and heavy bearer. September.

Champion.—The best peach in cultivation; it does not, however, bear shipping very well. It is of large size, white with red cheek, very hardy and productive. Ripe just after Mt. Rose, about the 10th of August.

Crawford's Early.—A large yellow peach of fine appearance; a valuable

orchard variety; rather acid. An old variety. First of August.

Crawford's Late.—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is, undoubtedly, one of the very best yellow peaches and an admirable market fruit; tree vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Crosby.—Medium size, roundish, bright orange yellow, splashed with streak of carmine on the sun side, of beautiful appearance and is not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class: it ripens between Early and Late Crawford.

Elberta.—This is the variety that nurserymen have not been able to grow enough of since its introduction; we are now budding about one-third of our stock to Elberta. Enough said.

Ford's Late.—Very large, perfectly white, oblong, very free from the seed; excellent for canning, and on clay soils it is the most valuable peach we have. Plant it.

Globe.—It is a freestone; golden yellow, with a red blush covering half the surface of the peach. Flesh yellow, quality best. It has produced specimens nearly fifteen inches in circumference.

Greensboro.—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early peaches. Fully as early as Alexander. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

Heath Cling.—Very large, oblong, oval, with a large and conspicuous point at the apex; suture distinct one side, surface quite downy, pale yellowish white, sometimes faintly tinged with red toward the sun; flesh exceedingly juicy, becoming melting with sweet, very high, rich and excellent flavor. September and October. The best cling.

John Haas.—It is an early freestone peach. The tree is a vigorous grower, and is able to resist a good deal of frost. Fruit round, flesh white, melting, juicy, good flavor.

Lord Palmerston.—A magnificent, large, very late peach; has been grown 12½ inches in circumference. Fruit of a rather pale color, having a little red on the sunny sides. Flesh firm and richly flavored. A clingstone.

Morris White.—Rather large, skin creamy white, tinged with red in the sun. Flesh firm, white to the stone, melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor; tree vigorous, bears fair crops, good for preserving, on account of the absence of red at the stone. Middle of August.

Mountain Rose.—A very valuable red peach; it is about the first real good peach and it is very fine; the fruit is large, flesh white, red at the seed. Ripens last of July.

Oldmixon Free.—Large, roundish, slightly oval, one side swollen, suture visible only at apex; cavity shallow; surface a pale, yellowish white, marbled red, with a deep red cheek when exposed. Flesh deep red at the stone, tender, rich, excellent. Season medium.

Pine Apple Cling.—Large, oval slightly at apex, terminated by a large prominent point; surface deep yellow, with a dark brownish red. Flesh firm, slightly red at the stone, with a rich, vinous, sub-acid flavor. Season rather late.

Smock.—Rather large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; very productive; not of high excellence, but valuable as a market variety. In the Delaware and Maryland peach growing district this variety is planted perhaps more extensively than any other sort, and large profits have been realized from it. It succeeds well in eastern Virginia, but west of the ridge is not so valuable. Middle to last of September.

Susquehanna.—Very large, yellow, with a beautiful red cheek. Flesh juicy, sweet, rich and vinous; trees very vigorous, a moderate bearer; a magnificent large yellow peach. Beginning of September.

Stump the World.—Large, slightly oblong, red cheek. Flesh white, an excellent flavor; free from the stone; an old standard that for all purposes can scarce be excelled. Ripens middle of September.

Salway.—This is a large yellow freestone peach, imported from England in 1864. It is a large peach of very great beauty and good quality, nearly round, with suture well defined towards apex; terminal point distinct. Quite late.

Wheatland.—Extra large; beautiful yellow, with crimson cheek, ripening just in advance of Crawford's Late.

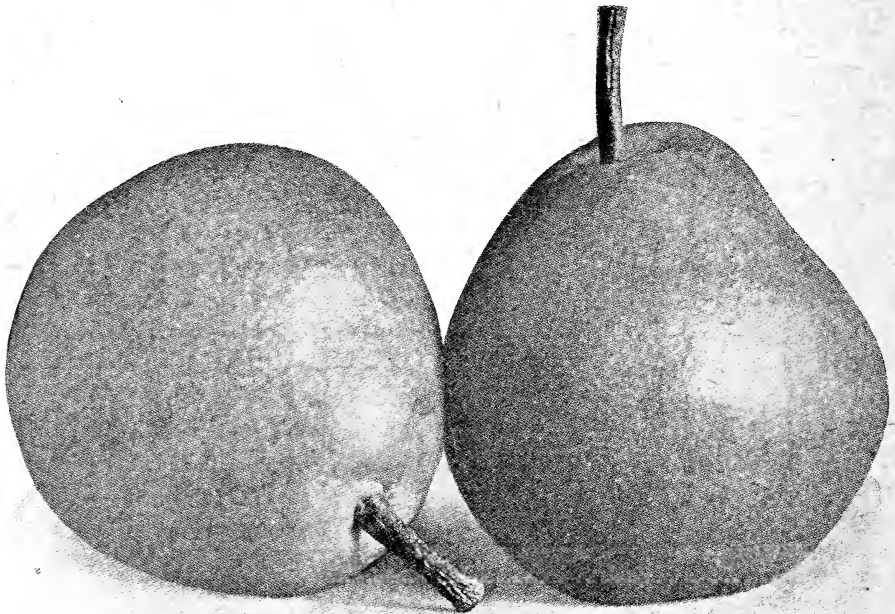
Yellow Rareripe.—Large, pale greenish yellow; marbled and covered with reddish spots. Cheek dull deep red. Flesh yellow, juicy, very good flavor; clingstone.

THE PEAR

This favorite fruit of modern times is growing in popularity and the plantings are continually increasing; We call it a fruit of modern times because it is only within the last few centuries that the pear is anything more than a sand or choke pear. A poor pear is a very unpalatable fruit while a good pear is so melting and luscious and aromatic as to give it a rank above everything else.

It thrives best on a rather rich loam of moderate depth. Very low and very rich soils should be avoided as they stimulate too rampant wood growth that will blight or winter kill.

A very important part of pear culture is the picking and ripening of the fruit; almost without an exception pears are of much better quality when picked before ripe and ripened in the house; when by raising the fruit the stem parts from the tree the pear is ready to pick.



FLEMISH BEAUTY.

Bartlett.—Quite large, obtuse, pyri-
form, somewhat pyramidal; surface
wavy, clear yellow, sometimes a faint
blush; stalk an inch and a fourth long,
stout and slightly sunk. Flesh nearly
white, fine grained, tender and but-
tery, with a nearly sweet, fine, rich
flavor. This is justly esteemed one of
the very best pears in cultivation and
deserves a place in every collection.
Bears early and well. July and Au-
gust.

Beurre d'Anjou.—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson. Flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; should be in every orchard. October and November.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large, tapering to the crown; neck rather small, skin smooth, yellowish green, becoming yellow, dotted and shaded with red to the sun. Flesh greenish or yellowish white, juicy, melting, perfumed, very good quality. End of August.

Flemish Beauty.—Large, skin pale yellow, but mostly covered with marbling and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish white, not fine grained, but juicy, melting, very saccharine and rich. In good soils and open situations, the Flemish Beauty is certainly one of the most superb pears; the tree is very luxuriant, and bears early and abundantly. The fruit should be gathered sooner than most pears, and ripened in the house; they are then always fine; otherwise, often poor. September.

Garber.—Wonderfully vigorous. Fruit earlier and larger than Keiffer; productive. September and October.

Koonce.—Medium, yellow with carmine cheek. A profitable early market variety. July.

Kieffer.—The Kieffer has many admirers on account of its splendid growth of tree, productiveness and selling well in the market. For home consumption it is not much prized. A very ornamental tree for the yard or lawn. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red cheek, very handsome and a wonderful canning fruit.

Howell.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet, melting, early bearer, productive. September and October.

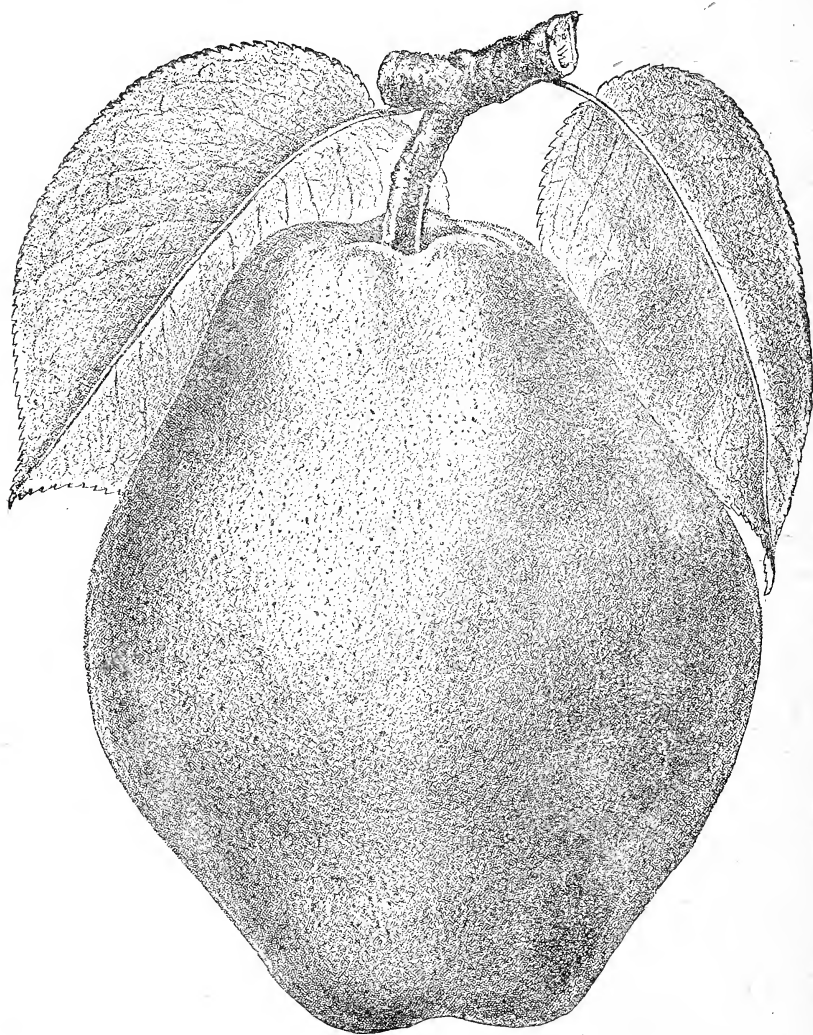
Lawrence.—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor; unsurpassed amongst the early winter Pears. Succeeds well on the quince. Ripens with little care. Should be in every orchard. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

Osbond's Summer.—Medium size; yellow, with a reddish brown cheek. Flesh white, granular, with a sweet, mild and fine flavor; first-rate in its best state, but soon loses its flavor when mature; productive. July or early August.

Seckel.—Small, skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet red cheek. Flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored variety known, and we may add to this that the tree is the healthiest and hardiest of all pear trees, forming a compact and symmetrical head, bearing regular and abundant crops at the ends of the branches. In view of all this, it is easy to see that we consider no collection complete without it. It ripens gradually from the middle of August to the middle of September.

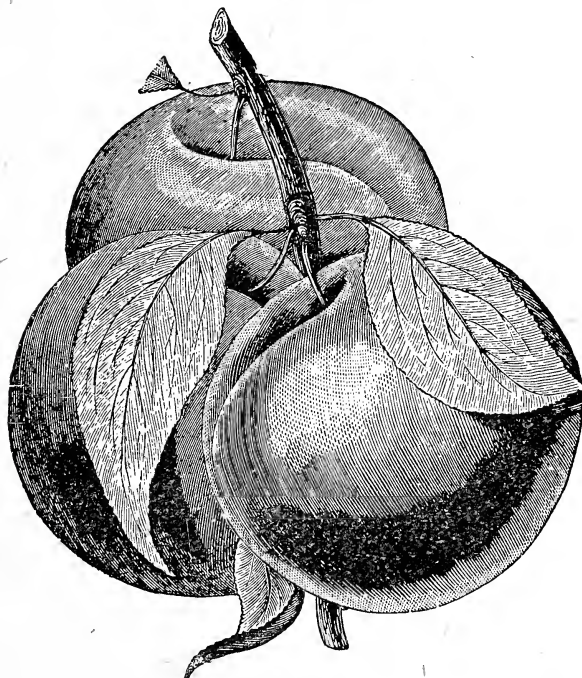
Vicar of Wakefield.—Not always first class in quality; productive, large and handsome. November to January.





THE KEIFER.

PLUMS



BURBANK.

Abundance.—This is a remarkable fruit unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to deserve being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty Keiffer Pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber colored, turning to a rich, bright cherry, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of delicious sweetness.

Burbank.—The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling vigorous grower, unequaled in pro-

ductiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom.

German Prune.—A valuable Plum of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long and oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.

Hale.—This is one of Luther Burbank's productions and has some valuable features; the tree is one of the most vigorous of the Japan Plums; fruit large, bright orange, mottled with red; ripens in the middle of September and is a profitable market sort.

Mariana.—Worthless except to work other varieties on.

Prince Englebert.—Large; oblong, oval; skin very deep purple, sprinkled with brown dots and covered with a deep blue bloom; flesh yellowish green, juicy, sugary; separates from the stone; from Belgium; tree very vigorous; one of the best. July.

Red June.—A vigorous, hard, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large; deep vermillion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid, of good and pleasant quality, half cling, pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard and is best in quality of any of the early varieties.

Richland.—Fruit medium size, oval; skin reddish purple, covered with a thin blue bloom. Stalk in small cavity. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sugary. Adheres only partially to the stone. This is undoubtedly the best plum for this section that has yet been tested. Last of August.

Satsuma.—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with blush bloom; shape globular or sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red and well flavored; quality very good; pit small. Tree very vigorous. September.

Shropshire Damson.—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Larger and more desirable than the common Damson; tree vigorous grower, hardy and abundant bearer; color blue and purplish. A great market plum.

Wickson.—Of Japanese origin; large to very large; quite attractive, firm, deep maroon-red; aromatic, good keeper; has withstood 22 degrees below zero without injury. No mistake in planting for market; will sell quick at top price.

Wild Goose.—A good variety of the Chickasaw. Medium roundish, oblong, reddish yellow; flesh juicy and flavor pleasant. Tree a free grower. Ripens here middle of July.



THE APRICOT

This fruit must be known to be appreciated. The peculiar mixture of sweetness and acidity; the ambrosial fragrance and delicacy of flavor make it a choice fruit to the most discriminating palate. It is almost as hardy as the peach and is of vigorous growth and very productive. Plant on the north side of wall or house to retard early blooming.

THE NECTARINE

The nectarine like the apricot is a fancy fruit of very superior flavor; it requires the same culture and management as the peach; it differs from the peach in having a smooth skin like the plum.

CHERRIES

Sour.

Early Richmond.—An early, red, magnificent cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best. "If I could plant but one cherry, it would be Early Richmond," says American Agriculturist.

Sweet.

Black Tartarian.—Very large; purplish-black; juicy, very rich, of ex-

cellent flavor. Strong grower and productive. July.

Gov. Wood.—Very large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; sweet and delicious. A vigorous grower. June.

Napoleon.—Tree medium size, erect with roundish head, fruit borne generally in twos; very large, oblong, cordate, light lemon yellow with red cheek in the sun. Flesh very hard, brittle, colorless, reddish at stone.

QUINCES

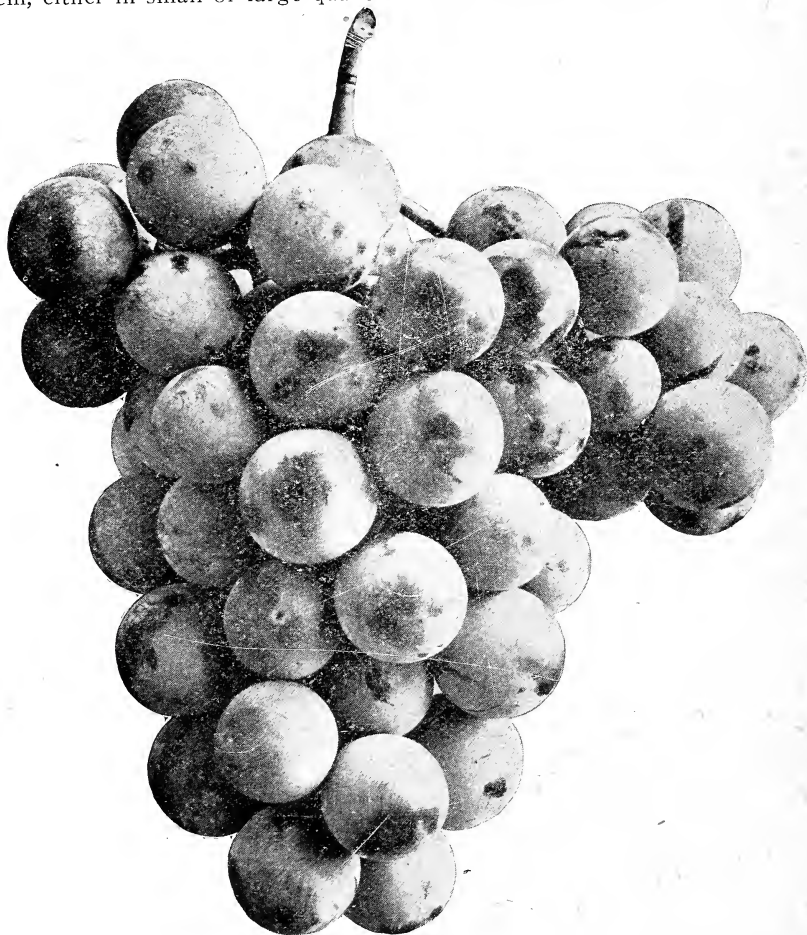
Orange.—The well-known and popular variety known also as the Apple Quince. Large, roundish, of a rich golden yellow, and of fine quality. Productive and profitable when properly grown. Early.

Champion.—The finest late variety. Extremely hardy, of stout, rugged,

upright growth; a profuse, regular and early bearer. The fruit is large, obovate-pyriform in shape, and of a lively yellow color, very showy and handsome. Flesh tender and rich in flavor. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange Quince and will keep until Christmas.

THE GRAPE

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collections of other fruit trees were at all common, and to-day it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for from one-half to one dozen or more grape vines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them, either in small or large quantities is on the wire trellis.



CONCORD.

Grapes will not thrive on low wet soils, but succeed best on high dry ground, having a free circulation of air which helps guard against diseases of the vines, mildew, rot, etc., with enough slope to carry off the surplus water; good success, however, may be obtained in favorable climates, even on low land, when the soil is dry.

Plant the following varieties and grow grapes.

Brighton.—Bunch large, well formed; berries medium to large, round, of excellent flavor; early. Red.

Campbell's Early.—Vine strong, vigorous and very productive; clusters large and perfect; berries large, black, with a perfect bloom; skin thin; an admirable keeper and shipper; flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous. In dessert quality it is unrivaled. Early September.

Catawba.—Berries, large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity.

Clinton.—Bunches small and compact; berries small, sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table Grape and keeps well. Valuable for wine. A free, rapid grower and profuse bearer; good keeper.

Delaware.—This Grape is now so well known as to need no commendation. Its earliness, hardness and admirable sweetness have become too well known to the public to demand more said in its behalf; bunches medium size, compact; berries rather small; skin of a beautiful light red color; exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous and aromatic. Ripens in August.

Eaton.—A seedling of Concord, but claimed to be of more vigorous growth, quite as productive, with large-

er and better fruit. "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white like the Concord. Strongly resembles Moore's Early. Very juicy, with some, though tender pulp." Early.

Jefferson.—Bright red. Bunch large, double-shouldered; berry medium to large; skin thick; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, sweet, slightly aromatic, vinous. It is of very best quality, a fine keeper and good market Grape. Ripens with Catawba.

Moore's Early.—Bunch large, very large, round with heavy blue bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; succeeds admirably in the South.

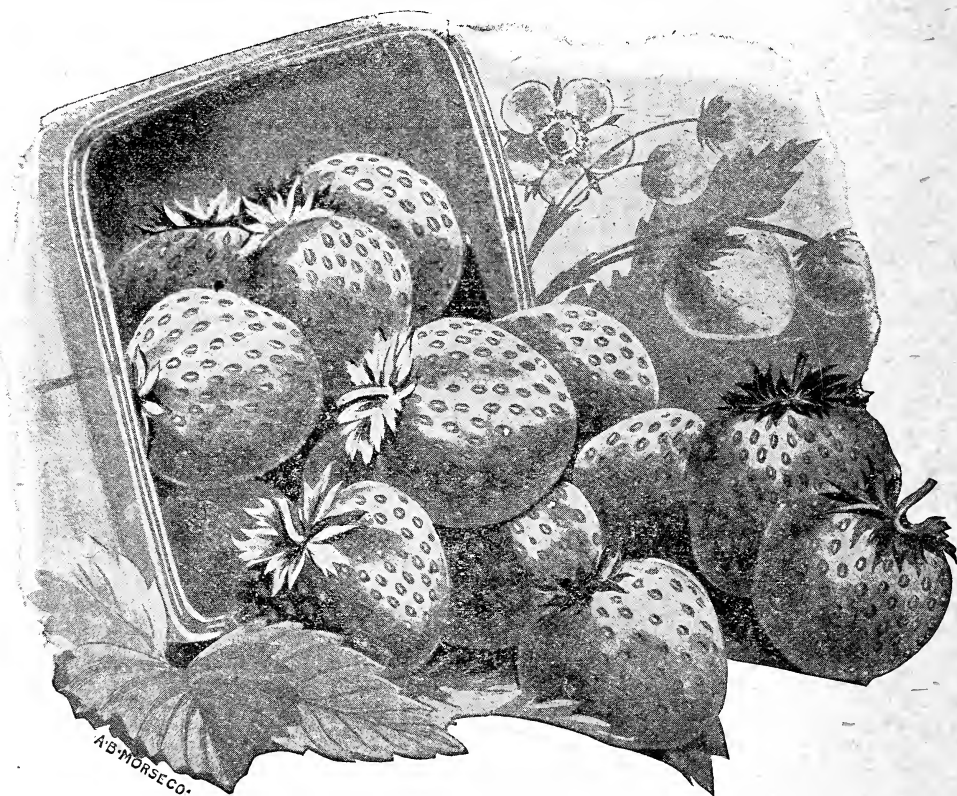
Niagara.—The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark, glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries large or larger than the Concord and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good.

Salem.—Has flavor and appearance of Catawba. A coming variety. 15c each.

Worden.—An early black grape of large size and a very superb variety in every respect. We have for many years placed Concord at the head of the list as being the best grape, but we believe the time is here for the Concord to tip hat to the Worden.



STRAWBERRIES



No one who has a garden should be without the first fruit of the season. It grows so easily on such small space and gives such bounteous returns. "To the making of books there is no end," and to the varieties of strawberries there is no end. We list only the best and leading varieties: Bubach, (Imp.); Brandywine, (Per.); Gandy, (Per.); Excelsior, (Per.); Haverland, (Imp.); Wm. Belt, (Per.).

RASPBERRIES



KANSAS.

Kansas.—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold, and bearing immense crops; early, ripening just after Palmer; berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market. Every planter who wants a prolific, hardy, early berry of immense size, handsome appearance and superb quality should plant it.

Mammoth Cluster.—This variety has far outstripped anything else ever tried here. Scores of varieties have come to notice and gone away, but the old Mammoth Cluster stands without a superior.

Gregg.—Gregg is the favorite for general planting when a late variety is needed. It produces a heavy crop of large sized berries. This variety is

perhaps more generally known and planted than any other. The fruit sells well for home canning or for drying purposes. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters.

Loudon.—The best red midseason berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich, dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on the bushes the longest without injury.

BLACKBERRIES



KITTATINNY.

Kittatinny.—The most popular of all Blackberries for general planting, and unexcelled for main crop in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large; canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York city, but is the main berry for the South.

Early Harvest.—The earliest Blackberry, consequently one of the most valuable, were it hardy. Here it has proven hardy. Ripening in July, with its productiveness, it is eminently profitable for market, whilst its earliness and good quality make it a special favorite in the home garden, where it succeeds.

CURRANTS

Cherry.—Large, bright crimson fruits; very acid. One of the largest currants.

Fay's Prolific.—This variety is a gross feeder, and requires liberal fertilization. It is healthy, vigorous and

very productive; bunches are long, easily picked, and command a high price. Berries are large and hold their size well to the end of the bunch. They are bright red, of good flavor and less acid than some. Is becoming a favorite.



FAY'S PROLIFIC.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing.—The old stand by.

Pearl.—Very delicious and free from mildew.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Deciduous Trees

Ash, White.—A rapid growing native tree, for planting on streets or in parks. 50c.

Ash, European Mountain.—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular. 50c.

quick shade nothing more satisfactory can be planted.

Elm, Camperdown.—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is



SILVER MAPLE.

Catalpa, Speciosa.—A hardy variety that comes from the West. Leaves large, heart-shaped; blooms are large and showy; it is an effective tropical looking lawn tree.

Elm, White.—This is a noble tree. It is the great park and street tree of New England. Its lofty umbrageous head, sheltering cottage or walk or driveway makes it the grandest shade tree in the world.

Maple, Silver.—The Silver Maple is more largely planted than any other tree; it is deservedly popular; for

formed. Leaves are large, glossy, dark green. A strong, vigorous grower. The finest weeping Elm and one of the best weeping trees.

Horse Chestnut.—Rather slow grower, but a very superb and satisfactory tree to plant. In May it is covered with spikes of white flowers; the foliage is dark and heavy; the outline regular; of rather spready dignified compact habit. Planted singly on lawn it is an object of rare beauty and for fine avenues it is unsurpassed.

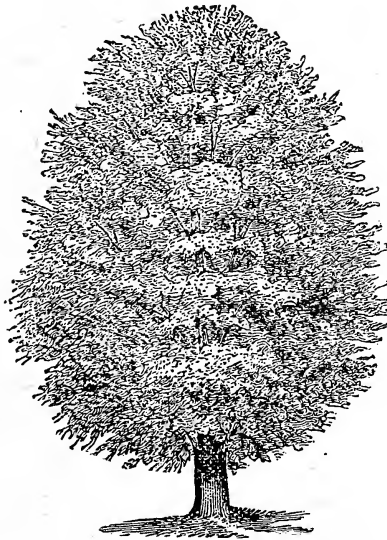
Linden.—A rapid growing, large sized tree with deep green heart-shaped leaves; will grow almost anywhere. Valuable for wood, handsome for shade.

Maple, Norway.—A large tree, with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color late in the fall.

Maple, Sugar or Rock.—The Sugar

Maple combines more attractive features than any other tree. It is all that can be asked for; not of rapid growth, but hard and always handsome; compact, dignified habit; foliage dark green turning to beautiful golden and scarlet in the autumn.

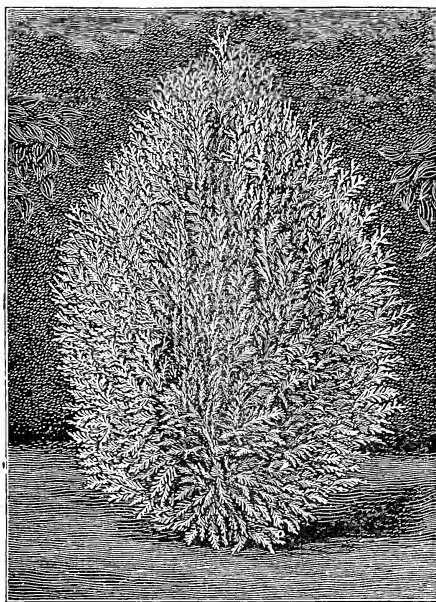
Pin Oak.—Generally considered a very slow grower, but it is not, for a hard wood it is a good grower and is certainly a tree of deserving popularity. Perhaps the grandest driveway in Fairmount Park is planted with Pin Oak.



SUGAR MAPLE.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are beautiful the year round, but particularly in winter when the earth is wrapped in white do they possess their sweetest charm.



Arbor-Vitae, American.—One of the finest evergreens for hedge or single specimens, very hardy and can be sheared into any shape.

Pyramidalis.—The most beautiful of the Arbor-Vitae, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

Balsam Fir.—A hardy, rapid growing, dark green tree, forming a handsome pyramid.

Irish Juniper.—A beautiful variety of erect growth, making a pillar of green, very desirable.

Spruce, Colorado Blue.—A magnificent variety of the Spruce, of com-

act growth, with strong, handsome foliage of a blue shade.

Spruce, Hemlock.—One of the hardiest and most handsome trees; branches drooping; foliage delicate, retaining its color well through the winter; should be in every collection; it also makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Norway.—A native of Europe. An elegant tree, extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth; habit drooping when tree attains a few years' growth. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimens or for shelter. One of the best evergreen hedge plants.

HARDY SHRUBS

Althea, or Rose of Sharon.—Several varieties. The Altheas are very desirable on account of blooming in August and September when so few other shrubs are in blossom.

Calyanthus.—A large shrub of spreading growth, bearing throughout summer great numbers of small, double, dull brownish purple flowers of exquisite aromatic, strawberry-like fragrance. The wood and leaves are also sweetly scented, which causes it to be known also as Sweet-scented Shrub and Strawberry Shrub.

Golden Bell.—Well known, beautiful, free-flowering, and of spreading habit. The drooping flowers are bell-shaped, of bright orange yellow borne on long, graceful sprays, very early in spring, appearing before the leaves, with delightful effect.

Spirea, Prunifolia.—Flowers like double White Daisies. Known as Bridal Wreath.

Hydranga Paniculata Grandiflora.—This superb shrub is now familiar to every one, so impressive is its beauty when once seen. It is of large size and spreading growth, bearing in great numbers from August to October immense terminal panicles of fleecy, pure white flowers, sometimes a foot long and nearly as broad at base, changing later to a pinkish hue. No lawn is complete without it; few shrubs possess so many good qualities, for it is entirely hardy, very vigorous, a profuse bloomer, of immense flowers and thrives in all soils.

Quince, Japan.—A beautiful, glossy leaved shrub, with large red blossoms very early in the spring, before the leaves appear.

ROSES

Crimson Rambler.—An exceedingly vigorous and rapid grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in one season, and when in bloom commands admiration by the gorgeous display of its brilliant crimson flowers; an ideal Rose for climbing purposes.

The Bride.—The best winter bloom-

ing White Rose. Planted by the million by growers of cut-flowers. None finer.

Bridesmaid.—This is a fit companion for The Bride. It is also planted by the million for winter blooming. The best deep pink Rose for this purpose.



SPRAYING

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING AND USING BORDEAUX MIXTURE, AND THE PRINCIPAL INSECTICIDES.

The Bordeaux Mixture is the principal fungicide. Its use will prevent scab, mildew and other diseases to which plants are liable. Its regular application will insure a healthy, vigorous plants growth and will produce both more and better fruit. See the spray calendar for time of application.

Formula for Making: Copper Sulphate, 6 lbs.; Fresh Lime, 4 lbs.; water to make 50 gallons.

Fill a barrel about one-half full of water. Place the copper sulphate in a coarse cheese-cloth bag and suspend in the water near the surface, where it will dissolve in a very short time. In another barrel place the fresh lime (not air slaked), and add a small amount of water to it. As the lime becomes slaked, add more water from time to time and stir well during the slaking. Then add the lime water to the copper sulphate solution, and the mixture is ready for use. In adding the lime water, it is best to pass it through a sieve. **Never add the lime water while hot.** When spraying on a large scale, it is best to slake a large quantity of lime at one time, as it will keep indefinitely if covered with water. Dissolve the copper sulphate as directed above, and add sufficient of the lime water for each barrel of mixture as it is prepared. This is much better than stock solutions. **To determine when enough lime water** has been added, use a few drops of **Ferrocyanide Test**. If it quickly changes color, add more lime water. When enough lime has been used the test will not change color.

To Prepare Ferrocyanide Test, dissolve one ounce of ferrocyanide of potassium (yellow prussiate of potash) in five ounces of water. Bottle for use.

Paris Green is an excellent insecticide for the destruction of insects that eat foliage. Its use for the destruction of the potato beetle is familiar to all. It should be used in the proportion of one pound of the green to two hundred gallons of water, or a teaspoonful of the green to a bucket of water. The green should be first made into a thick paste with a little water, before being added to the full amount of water. Lime water added to the solution will prevent any damage to the foliage and also make the mixture adhere better.

Arsenite of Lime as an insecticide has been proven better and cheaper than Paris green. It will not injure tender foliage, if applied as directed.

Formula: White Arsenic, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Sal Soda, 2 lbs.; water, 2 quarts.

